

1. On a small Collection of Decapod Crustaceans from Freshwaters in North Borneo. By L. A. BORRADAILE, M.A., F.Z.S., Lecturer in Natural Sciences of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

[Received January 12, 1900.]

By the courtesy of Dr. R. Hanitsch, of the Raffles Museum at Singapore, I am given the opportunity of reporting on some freshwater Crustaceans obtained by him in North Borneo during the month of March 1899.

The collection contains specimens of the following species :—

1. *Palæmon pilimanus* de Man.
2. *Potamon convexum* (de Man).
3. *Potamon consobrinum* de Man.
4. *Potamon kadamaianum*, n. sp.

All the three known species have been already recorded from Borneo; and the new one is allied to a form found in that island by the Dutch Central Borneo expedition.

Suborder MACRURA.

Tribe CARIDEA.

Family PALÆMONIDÆ.

Genus PALÆMON.

1. PALÆMON (MACROBRACHIUM) PILIMANUS de Man.

Palæmon pilimanus, de Man, Notes Leyd. Mus. i. p. 181 (1879); Veth's 'Midden-Sumatra,' Crust. p. 4, pl. ii. fig. 2 (1887).

Palæmon (Macrobrachium) pilimanus, Ortmann, Zool. Jahrb. x. Syst. p. 735, pl. xlvii. fig. 9 (1891); de Man, Notes Leyd. Mus. xx. p. 158 (1898).

The single specimen, which is from the Inuman River, between Kalawal and Bungol, British North Borneo, differs from Ortmaun's figure in having the submedian spines of the telson considerably shorter; it is very possible, however, that the ends of these have been worn or broken off.

Suborder BRACHYURA.

Tribe CYCLOMETOPA.

Family POTAMONIDÆ.

Genus POTAMON.

2. POTAMON (PARATHELPHUSA) CONVEXUM (de Man).

Paratelphusa convexa de Haan, de Man, Notes Leyd. Mus. i. p. 63 (1879); Max Weber's 'Reise Ned. O.-Ind.' ii. p. 302 (1892).

Potamon (Parathelphusa) convexa, de Man, Notes Leyd. Mus. xxi. p. 142 (1899).

The single specimen seems, by the following characters, to belong to this species:—

- i. There are two epibranchial teeth on each side.
- ii. There is a spine near the end of the merus in the walking-legs.
- iii. The distance between the tip of the postorbital tooth and that of the first epibranchial tooth does not exceed the distance between the first and second epibranchial teeth.
- iv. The outer edge of the first epibranchial tooth is strongly convex.
- v. There are no spots on the carapace or limbs.

The dactyles of the walking-legs are rather shorter and stouter than is indicated in de Man's figure of the allied *P. maculatu*. The fingers of the chelæ are dark in colour. *P. convexa* is already recorded from Java, Timor, and New Guinea, and, doubtfully, from Borneo¹. *P. maculatu* (de Man) 1879, is a closely allied form from Sumatra.

1 ♀; British North Borneo.

3. POTAMON (THELPHUSA)² CONSOBRINUM de Man.

Potamon (Potamon) consobrinum, de Man, Notes Leyd. Mus. xxi. p. 99, pls. vi., ix., x. fig. 10 (1899).

This species is already reported from Borneo (Mt. Damoes and Upper Sibau River) by de Man. Ortmann (Zool. Jahrb. x. Syst. p. 301) gives a list of allied forms and their distribution.

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Kadamaian River, Kina Balu, 2100 feet.

4. POTAMON (GEOTHELPHUSA) KADAMAIANUM, n. sp.

A single female specimen of a form allied to *P. obtusipes* (Stimps.) 1858, and *P. dehaani* (Gray) 1847, seems to deserve a name of its own. Whether it were not better treated as a local race of one of the above species, or all three as local forms of *P. dehaani*, is a question to be settled when the subject of the interrelationship of the various forms in the genus comes up for discussion. In the meantime its distinctness seems quite as great as that of several of the generally accepted species. It differs from *P. obtusipes* in the greater slenderness of its legs, especially of the dactyles, which are long and narrow and end in a sharp claw. The branchial regions are tuberculate, and their hinder portions rugose. The front is more finely tuberculate. The wrist and palm are rugose-tuberculate. Behind each orbit is a shallow, triangular depression of the carapace reaching backwards through rather less than half the length of the cephalothorax, and separating the branchial from the gastric region.

¹ Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) v. p. 306 (1880).

² According to Ortmann (Zool. Jahrb. x. Syst. p. 200) *Thelphusa* is the correct name for the subgenus in which this species should be placed.